## PROGRESS OF FARMERS

Interesting Report of the Secretary of Agriculture.

OUTLOOK IN ALASKA

EXPERIMENTS WITH BORAX-FIGHTING THE BOLL WEEVIL.

Farms Worth More Than Gold Mines, Says Mr. Wilson-Some Unique Comparisons.

The Secretary of Agriculture has transmitted his eighth annual report to the President

In opening his report the Secretary enumerates some of the more important features of the year's work. Among them are extensive co-operation with agricultural stations; the taking of preliminary steps to conduct feeding and breeding experiments; the war waged against the cotton boll weevil and against cattle mange; plans for education of engineers in road building; the production of a hardy orange, a hybrid of the Florida orange and the Japanese trifoliata: valuable research in successful shipping of fruit abroad; the value of nitrogen-fixing bacteria; successful introduction of plants suited to light rainfall areas; establishment of pure food standards; the extension of agricultural education in primary and secondary schools; the extension of instruction to our island possessions to enable them to supply the country with \$200,000,000 worth of domestic products, now imported from abroad.

#### Source of National Wealth.

The corn crop of 1904 yields a farm value greater than ever before. The farmers could from the proceeds of this single crop pay the national debt, the interest thereon for one year, and still have enough left to pay a considerable portion of the governpay a considerable portion of the government's yearly expenses. The cotton crop, valued for lint and seed at \$600,000,000, comes second, while nay and wheat contend for the third place. Combined, these two crops will about equal in value the corn crop. Notwithstanding the wheat crop shows a lower production than any year since 1900, the farm value is the highest since 1881. Potatoes and barley reached their highest production in 1904; save in 1902 the oat crop was never so large by 60.000,000 bushels. The present crop of rice promises a yield of 900,000,000 pounds—200,000,000 more than ever before.

Horses and mules reach the highest point this year, with an aggregate value exceeding \$1,354,000,000. On the other hand catile, sheep and hogs all show a slight de

The steady advance in poultry leads to some astonishing figures. The farmers' hens now produce 1 2-3 billions of dozens of eggs and at the high average price of the year the hens during their busy season lay enough eggs in a single month to pay the year's interest on the national debt. After a careful estimate of the value of the products of the farm during 1904, made within the census scope, it is safe to place the amount at \$4,900,000,000 after excluding the value of farm crops fed to live stock in order to avoid duplication of values. This is 9.65 per cent above the product of 1903, and 31.28 per cent above that of the census year 1899.

#### Wealth of Farmers.

Some comparisons are necessary to the aggregating nearly five billions of dollars. The farmers of this country have in two years produced wealth exceeding the output of all the gold mines of the entire world since Columbus discovered America. This year's product is over six times the amount of the capital stock of all national banks, it lacks but three-fourths of a billion dollars of the value of the manufactures of 1900, less the cost of materials used; it is three times the gross earnings from the operations of the railways, and four times the value of all minerals pro-

duced in this country.

The year 1904 keeps well up to the average of exports of farm products during the five years 1899-1903, amounting to over 859 millions, while the average for the five son millions, while the average for the five years was nearly 865 millions. During the last fifteen years the balance of trade in favor of this country, all articles consider-ed, exceeded \$4,284,000,000, but taking farm products alone, these showed a balance in our favor of more than \$5,300,000,000. Reviewing the increase in farm capital, he Secretary estimates it conservatively at \$2,000,000,000 within four years-this without recognizing the marked in-crease in the value of land during the past two years. The most startling figures shown as illustrating the farmers' prospershown as illustrating the farmers' prosper-ity are those presented by deposits in banks in typical agricultural states. The Secretary selects for this illustration Iowa, Kan-ms and Mississippi. Taking all kinds of

banks, national, state, private and savings, the deposits increased from June 30, 1896, to October 31, 1904, in Iowa, 164 per cent; in Kansas, 219 per cent, and in Mississippi, 301 per cent—in the United States, 91 per cent. A similar favorable comparison may made as to the number of depositors The Secretary concludes that the farmers rate of financial progress need fear no comparison with that of any other class of

## Experiments With Borax.

The Secretary devotes considerable space in this report to discussing the experiments with borax in food. As a result of extended experiments conducted in the bureau of chemistry, he concludes that the argument that small quantities of deleterious substances may be used without harm is not logical, nor can it be based on the results of the experiments which have been made. The logical conclusion deduced from the data obtained is that the use of boric acid and equivalent amount of borax should be restricted to those cases where the necessity therefor is clearly manifest food preservation are not applicable, and that the use of such a preservative would be less harmful than the effects produced by the foods themselves by reason of

#### composition. The Boll Weevil.

The most important work of the bureau of entomology during the year has been its combat with the Mexican cotton boll weevil. Under the provisions of the special appropriation of \$250,000, made available last January, this work was greatly enlarged. Over a thousand acres, divided among thirteen experimental farms, were devoted to experimental work, and it is believed that the cultural system these farms were designed to illustrate has so far proved to be the only practicable means of controlling

the weevil. This is the outgrowth of several years of experimentation.

The discovery of the Guatemalan ant and its colonization in Texas is a feature of distinct encouragement. The eminent danger of the spread of the weevil, however, to other states indicates the necessity of continued active and energetic work on the part of the general government.

## Work in Alaska.

Many interesting experiments have been carried on in Alaska. Distribution was made, moreover, of vegetable and flower seeds to some 1,500 persons, many of whom report success, and confirm the possibility of raising hardy vegetables in nearly all parts of the territory south of the arctic circle. In general, the experimental work in Alaska has shown that live stock could be successfully maintained at many points. Sheep raising has not proved successful, and the Secretary expresses the opinion that Alaskan grass lands as a whole can be that Alaskan grass lands as a whole can be most profitably used at present through dairying. The Secretary says it is doubtful if equally good opportunities for dairymen can be found in the United States today.

Agricultural Colleges.

He enumerates instances of the liberality of many of the states in their dealings with the agricultural colleges in making provi-

special facilities for instruction in this important subject.

He reports the attendance at land-grant colleges in 1903 of over 52,000 students, of whom 3,146 were taking four-year courses in agriculture, and 7,550 were taking shorter courses in agriculture, dairying, horticulture and veterinary science. Graduates of these institutions in 1903 numbered 4,524.

Seed Distribution.

In the congressional seed distribution constant effort is being made toward the improvement of methods of securing and handling the seeds. Every effort is made to improve the quality of the seed and to encourage home seed growing. In the handling of this enormous work which Congress puts upon the department the necessity for strict business methods has been fully observed. The work of handling one branch only of this problem involves securing more only of this problem involves securing more than twenty-five carloads of special seed and the testing, packing and mailing of this large quantity to all parts of the United States. The systematizing of all operations has been so perfected that there is little or no friction at present.

The New Building.

Plans for the new building were completed in full August 25 last, and steps were at once taken for securing proposals. Twenty bids for the work were received and opened November 10. After careful consideration by the building committee and the architects it was decided to erect superstructure, for which the lowest bid was submitted by Mr. Ambrose B. Stannard of New York. Mr. Stannard's bid for \$1,206,000 has been accepted, and the actual work of construction will shortly begin.

#### PLEADED FOR RETURN OF MONEY Sensational Incidents in the Chadwick

Loan Case in Ohio. A dispatch from Cleveland, Ohio, last night says: Director L. T. Whitney, of the Citizens' National Bank at Oberlin said this afternoon that the amount of money lent to Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick by President Beckwith, exclusive of his personal loan, was \$240,000, which is four times the capital stock of the bank. These figures were given to Mr. Whitney by Mr. Beckwith last Sunday. In addition to this Mrs. Chadwick obtained \$102,000 from Beckwith and Spear personally, making the total

amount loaned in Oberlin \$342,000.

The confession of the aged banker brought forth the story of his last appeal to Mrs. Chadwick at her Euclid avenue home. He came to this city on hearing of the Newton and heaving the work are in the story and heaving the work are in the story and heaving the work. ton sult against her, and besought the wo-man to settle the bank's claim. "Mrs. Chadwick," he said to her, "I do

"Mrs. Chadwick," he said to her, "I do not care for my own money now, but the bank's money which you have borrowed belongs to others, its loss means the loss of my honor. I am too old now to face disaster."

Her only reply to the pleadings of Beckwith was: "I cannot pay it now. Wait."

The old man pleaded with her on his knees. Her refusal was repeated, and he fainted, and it was necessary for him to fainted, and it was necessary for him to remain at the Chadwick house all of that

The loans made by the bank to Mrs. Chadwick were never formally reported at the meetings of the directors, but Beckwith claimed that on September 3 he informed three of the directors of the situation, and advised the closing of the bank's doors to protect the denositors. This they doors to protect the depositors. This they refused to do, preferring to keep the bank

#### FRENCH AMBASSADOR SPEAKS. Addresses Students of University of Virginia at Charlottesville.

Ambassador J. J. Jusserand, accompanied by Mme. Jusserand, visited the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Va., yester day. They were the guests of the university and of the local chapter of the Alliance Francaise. Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, president of the university, met the visitors at union station and drove them to his residence. At 6:30 o'clock last evening the ambassador and his wife were entertained at dinner by Judge Duke. The guests were President and Mrs. Alderman, Dr. B. Rosalle Slaughter of Washington, D. C., Dr. and Mrs. Samuel G. Slaughter of Lynchburg and Mr. L. C. M. Smithe of the Uni-

versity of Virginia.

The ambassador delivered an address last evening in the public hall of the univer-sity. Gathered there to receive and hear him were the faculty, 700 students of the institution, the members of the Alliance Francaise, and hundreds of others. He said,

## M. Jusserand's Address.

"There is no spot in America nearer to France spiritually than the University of Virginia, unless one may except the plains of Yorktown and long reaches of the Mississippi valley, over which her "voyageurs" tolled for their king and their religion. Over yonder on the little hill to the east of us, this very month eighty years ago, Lafayette and Jefferson met and embraced each other for the last time, in the pathos of old age and in the splendid memory of youthful enthusiasms and great deeds felt and done together. Later on Lafayette, Jefferson and Madison stood on this lawn and blessed, as it were, the growing institution. Lafayette and Jefferson were to their nations the embodiment of the same noble idea, that of faith in men and

belief in the soundness of the public heart." The ambassador opened his address by a felicitous reference to the pleasure he had in accepting an invitation to the University of Virginia, which, he said, held a great place in the world of letters, science and arts, and was destined to be even greater. He took delight in coming to Virginia, which was associated with France in so

many historic ways. He declared that Jefferson and Washington were the pillars which began the foundation of the American nation, and that at the very sound of those names French hearts grow warm. Jefferson, who went to France as minister, conquered that nation by his deep insight into the inner life of the people and by his generosity of judgment. He brought back from France a great many ideas of high import and the confidence and trust of the French nation.

After a reference to the Louisiana purchase and its broad significance, he spoke of the French of the present day, and told his audience how to visit France, saying that all good Virginians go to Paris ing that all good Virginians go to Paris. Look at the French as they live, think and work, and not alone at their strange places

The ambassador spoke without notes and made an extremely pleasant impression.

After the scenes in the public hall, a re ception to the ambassador and Mme. Jus-serand was tendered at the residence of President and Mrs. Alderman

## Great Church for Wagner.

There was widespread interest in New York yesterday in the plan to provide for Rev. Charles Wagner, the author of "The Simple Life," a great church in Paris.

Headed by John Wanamaker and Levi P. Morton, several men of wealth and influence in this country will co-operate with Pastor Wagner's followers in Paris in raising funds. Robert C. Ogden, who gave the dinner at the Union League Club last night in honor of Mr. Wagner, yesterday gave all the credit for formulation of the idea to John Wanamaker.

"It will probably take \$150,000 to erect a church suited to Pastor Wagner's needs," said Mr. Ogden. "Nobody believes that it said Mr. Ogden. "Nobody believes that it will be a hard matter to raise that sum. Mr. Wanamaker has assurances from Levi Morton, whose family recently members of the Wagner congregation, that he will contribute to the fund and work to secure money from others. This is strong backing, and especially assures success at this early date."

## Cuba's Plans to Pay Soldiers.

The proposed internal bond issue of \$28,-500,000 is not a loan, but a method by which the ex-soldiers are to receive the of this plan from the speculators' point of view is that the average ex-soldier is expected to convert his bonds into cash at an enormous discount. Thus the country would incur a big indebtedness for the benefit of the outsiders who would buy the bonds.

By another plan that has been p

Fortifications Are Inadequately Manned.

GEN. J.P.STORY'S REPORT

TORPEDOES, HE DECLARES, MUST BE SUPPORTED BY GUNS.

Most of the Harbors as Insufficiently Supplied With Position-Finding Equipment as Port Arthur.

Brig. Gen. J. P. Story, chief of arthlery in his annual report dwells upon the needs of the seacoast defenses and of the artillery service generally. Speaking of torpedo defense for the fortified harbors, he says: "The best and most economical of the entire armament, including the torpedo defense, requires one complete relief to man each and every element of defense. It is inconceivable that Congress after appropriating so many millions for national defense would be willing, if its attention was drawn to the fact, to leave this defense ineffective for want of a proper organization to man and conduct. "To have any defensive value torpedoes, he says, must be supported by a gun, since without the support of guns they can be countermined or in other ways made innocuous, and thus allow a safe passage to hostile vessels "But if," he continues, "as at Port Arthur and Vladivostok, torpedoes are co-operated with a proper armament it is not probable that any enemy, however enterprising, will attempt to force their line of defense. To secure at the present time the greatest of secure at the present time the greatest of measure of national safety at the least cost the entire torpedo defense of our harbors should at once be made complete."

Defense Lamentably Deficient. The general adds: "It would be criminal neglect if I did not urge as earnestly as I can the immediate completion of the torpedo defense of all of our fortified forts. Today this defense is lamentably deficient both in material and personnel. If a harbor is to be seriously attacked with a view to forcing an entrance, such an attack will probably be made within a week or ten days after a declaration of war, or it may even precede a declaration. If we were suddenly confronted by war no amount of money could procure submarine mines in time to be of service for our harbor de-fense. Torpedo cases, cables, electrical or other appliances of special design for torpedo defense are not commercial articles kept in stock to supply a demand, but are only made to fill orders, and their delivery will occupy many months. The lack of a single part may render the whole equip-meent for the torpedo defense of a harbor

"We can not afford to wait for war t prepare our torpedo defense, but must be prepared for the anticipation of war. It the event of war only those mines, cables and many other appliances can be utilized which are already on hand; none can be acquired in time for effective use against

#### early attack. Trained Personnel Needed.

General Story further says that even with complete material for torpedo defense it is hundred officers and men can be assigned for a service requiring about five thousand. The men assigned to the submarine defense, he explains, will after their mines are planted be required to protect their mine field by rapid-fire guns and be charged with other duties such as the care and operation of power plants, search lights and other accessories. Their employment for the latter service, the general says, will solve one of the most perplexing problems which has confronted the coast artillery. It would be unwise, he remarks, to attempt to provide a personnel for the submarine defense from the present force of coast artillery, since today there are but one-half of the officers and men required to man

and serve the armament already provided. Position-Finding Equipment. "There has been developed in our coast

artillery," the report recites, "a system of fire action that as far as I can ascertain is not equaled in the world; but its accomplishment depends upon a standard equipment, which is not completely installed in any of our harbors. We have still to improvise in many harbors means of position finding in order to conduct our artillery target practice, and in such harbors we have no installation for directing the fire action of the higher units, such as a fire command or a battle command." He adds that it is most important in the interests of efficiency of the service that the approved

system of position finding should be installed at all our forts.

"The poor showing made by the Russian coast artillery guns at Port Arthur," he says, "against the Japanese fleet has caused surprise," but he adds that the explanation that the Russian artillery when the ranges are ten or twelve thousand methe ranges are ten or twelve thousand meters does not shoot at all or fires without result illustrates his views. And adds: "It would be impossible, if we have our position finding equipment completely installed, for hostile vessels to remain at ten thousand or twelve thousand meters from our betteries of 12 look mune. our batteries of 12-inch guns or mortars for two or three hours and not be destrov-ed. I regret, however, to have to say that even at this day most of our fortified harbors are not better supplied with a position finding equipment than apparently is Port Arthur. \* \* \* Money appropriated for position finding equipment will give a larger return in increase of artillery efficiency of the property of the pr than for any other purpose known

General Story points out the need for a greater number of majors and lieutenant colonels of artillery, and says there should be an artillery engineer in every fortified harbor. He invites attention to the fact that the personnel now authorized for the coast artillery is not sufficient to man and serve one-half of the armament already mounted. "This means," he says, "if a war were to break out we would have not one-half the trained force required to serve our guns effectively. However good our guns are, yet one-half of them would not be of much more use than so many tons of inert metal."

## PUGILISM BARRED.

Mayor of Glen Echo Opposes Boxing in Amphitheater.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star. ROCKVILLE, Md., November 29, 1804. If Mayor Garrett can prevent it there will be no boxing exhibitions or pugilistic encounters at Glen Echo in the near future. He so declared himself in conversation with The Star correspondent here to-

In discussing the matter Mayor Garrett stated that if every other consideration were laid aside, the people of Glen Echo generally, and the mayor and council in particular, would be opposed to allowing the proposed entertainments, for the reason that the railway company, owners of the park, would be the greatest beneficiaries. park, would be the greatest beneficiaries. In explanation Mayor Garrett declared that time and time again the residents of Gien Echo have petitioned the company for better railway facilities without being accorded the courtesy of even a reply. "The citizens of Gien Echo," declared Mr. Garrett, "are decidedly averse to granting the railway company the slightest favor."

It is stated that a number of sporting men have leased the amphitheater for the purposes stated above. The president of the club is Mr. David G. Cleiand and the secretary and treasurer Mr. Samuel Solomons. Incorporation papers will, it is understood, soon be filed.

Rockville and Vicinity.

Burdette, David J: Bready, Thomas C. Groomes and Wallace E. Ricketts, compose the board of directors. A building committee, with Messrs. Hicks, Groomes and Burdette as members, and a committee on transportation, composed of Messrs. Mendels, Bready and Ricketts, were also named. Incorporation papers, with Messrs. Oscar L. Johnson, Bready, Hicks, Laird and Groomes as incorporators, will be filed within the next day or two.

The company is a stock organization, formed principally for the purpose of establishing a factory here for the manufacture of wrappers. A sufficient amount of stock has been subscribed to insure the success of the undertaking, and it is stated a suitable lot will soon be purchased near the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and a \$2,000 building erected. It is stated the factory will give employment to about fifty young women.

women.

Henry Johnson, colored, who claims Washington as his home and who represents that he was at one time in the employ of Senator McComas in the capacity of butler, was convicted in the circuit court here today of the charge of horse stealing and was sentenced by Judge Henderson to ten years in the Maryland penitentiary. It was shown that the accused stole the horse from a field on the farm of Mr. Frank P. Stone, near Potomac, and that he was arrested in

field on the farm of Mr. Frank P. Stone, near Potomac, and that he was arrested in Washington while riding the animal.

When about to pass sentence Judge Henderson asked Johnson if he knew of any reason why sentence should not be imposed. Johnson replied: "If you will let me off this time I'll leave this part of the country and will never do anything of the kind again." The appeal was unavailing. Judge Henderson remarking that he would put him where he was sure he would be guilty of nothing

The appeal was unavailing, Judge Henderson remarking that he would put him where he was sure he would be guilty of nothing of the kind for at least ten years.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary J. Davis, widow of Joseph Davis, who died of paralysis at her home near Lay Hill, took place this merning from the residence of her son-inlaw, Mr. Frank W. Watkins, at Lay Hill. The services were conducted by Rev. Thomas H. Campbell, pastor of the Rock-ville Baptist Church, assisted by Rev. Mr. Parrott of the M. E. Church. Interment was in Rockville cemetery.

An assault case of widespread interest was tried in the circuit court here today, the accused being Francis T. Cahill, bailing of Gaithersburg and a deputy sheriff, and the principal prosecuting witness James T. Trundle, a bookkeeper in the Gaithersburg bank. According to the testimony, Cahill attacked Trundle on the streets of Gaithersburg and gave him a severe beating. Cahill admitted striking Trundle, but claimed that he was provoked into doing it by a remark made by Trundle to his daughter.

An enjoyable dance was given a few evenings ago by a number of the young folks of Rockville. Mrs. Richard H. Stokes and Miss Rose Armstrong acted as chaperons. Among those present were Misses Anna Douglas Williams and Carter Penn Lewis and Miss Rose Armstrong acted as chaperons. Among those present were Misses Anna Douglas Williams and Carter Penn Lewis
of Winchester, Va.; Misses Lavinia Dawson,
Gussie and Virginia Lamar, Fannie Peter,
Marie Jones, Margaret Stokes and Messrs.
George and Lloyd Brewer, Julian Whiting,
Joseph Packard, John Higgins, Edward
Dawson Valenting Wilson Thomas Dawson Dawson, Valentine Wilson, Thomas Dawson, Cecil Allnutt, Bache Abert, Robert Higgins, Charles Stalnaker. Hugh Glascott, William Stalnaker and John Archer.

#### THE UTERMEHLE WILL CASE. Hearing in the United States Supreme

Court. In the Supreme Court of the United States vesterday afternoon the hearing in the Utermehle will case was finished.

George W. Utermehle died in December, 1889, leaving real property worth about \$1,200,000. By a will all but one square of ground in the northeast, known as the 'Young's law building," was left to his two daughters, Mrs. Rose M. Taylor and Mrs. Mamie E. Norment: the square of ground referred to being left to his widow, and the law bullding to the grandson, Charles H. complete material for torpedo defense it is practically valueless without a trained personnel carefully instructed to operate, and that today we are substantially without such a force. He says that now only four such a force. He says that now only four H. Utermehle, alleging that the will was investigated. valid because of mental incapacity of the deceased and undue influence and fraud alleged to have been practiced upon him. In the District Supreme Court it was con-tended by Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Norment that the grandson was estopped to contest the will. This contention was sustained by the trial justice, and after being affirmed by guments were made on behalf of the grand-son by Wilton J. Lambert and D. W. Baker, and on behalf of the caveatees by A. S.

## CONDITION OF SANTIAGO. Improvement Must Await an Appro-

priation. Mr. Squiers. United States minister to Cuba, in a cablegram to the State Department, reports that the Cuban government has expressed its willingness to do all that it can to improve the sanitary condition of Santiago and of other places in Cuba, but that President Palma must await an appropriation by congress for this purpose before headway can be made. Acting under instructions from Washington, Mr. Squiers presented to the Cuban foreign office a communication calling attention to the alleged bad sanitary conditions of Santiago and the hope was expressed that the matter would receive the early consideration of the government. In his cablegram yesterday the minister says that the Cuban government's formal reply will be received in a short time, but that its nature already has been manifested to him in a recent conversation with Cuban officials.

Cable for Forts. The river steamers are now carrying large quantities of electric cable to Fort Washington and Fort Hunt for use at the two army posts. It is stated that all the electric wiring for lighting and telephonic purposes are to be put in underground conduits at both forts, and that another cable is to be laid across the Potomac between the forts. The cable will carry seven wires, and will be used for telephone lines. Material has recently been carried to Fort Washington for a new switchboard and house, to be used in connection with the proposed improvements at the forts. Telephones have recently been established on the wharves at both Fort Washington and Fort Hunt, and communication can be had with any part of the posts from them.

## Sidewalks Torn Up.

The sidewalk on the north side of Maryland avenue, between 131/2 and 14th streets, has been torn up, and a railway track has been placed along the ground formerly occupied by the pavement. Three gas lamps which stood along the curbing of the sidewalk on this block now stand between the rails, and will have to be removed before the track can be used. It is stated the new siding was laid for the purpose of placing cars loaded with material for the new over-head tracks into the city, close to where the work is going on.

## Floating Bar Rooms.

The police authorities here and at Alexendria are greatly annoyed by two floating bar rooms which anchor in the river just outside the jurisdiction of both municipe ties and do a thriving business. The bars are located on large arks, and are said to be fitted up in very comfortable style, and to be supplied with a full line of drinkables. Operating under a United States license, the arks are anchored in the river just below Jones' point, in Maryland waters, where they cannot be arrested by the police of this city or Alexandria. Communication with the arks is kept up by small boats from Jones' point, and the beatman are from Jones' point, and the boatmen are kept busy with their ferries every Sunday. It is stated the Maryland authorities will be appealed to in an effort to close these places.

Navigation of Buffalo Creek.

The War Department has declined to order modifications of railroad bridges, six in number, over the upper part of Buffalo creek, in Buffalo, as requested by certain interests in that city, who desire to have the stream made navigable for deep draft vessels. The department holds that improvements would be recovered.

# following officers were chosen: President, Washington Hicks; vice president, Joseph Mendels; secretary and treasurer, Philip D. Laird. The officers, with Messrs: Willis B. Burdette, David J. Bready, Thomas C.

Consolidation of the Two Systems Now Empleyed.

RAISING THE AGE LIMIT

THE MINIMUM TO BE FIXED AT SEVENTEEN YEARS.

Boys Will Hereafter Be Enlisted as Apprentice Seamen and Paid Sixteen Dollars a Month.

By the action of the President in approv ing the establishment of the rating of "apnade of the systems of training sailors for the navy, and a material modification has been made of the apprentice system as it has been in effect for the past twenty-five

The navy has had authority since 1837 t enlist boys between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years. Various plans were made or their education and instruction, but no definite results were obtained until 1875, when the increased need for trained sailors was felt and the foundations of the apprentice training system, which has existed until the present time, were laid. Vessels were especially detailed for training work, but the system was not thoroughly established until 1890, when a training squadron was established and the work thoroughly syste-

#### Trained in Sailing Ships.

The apprentice system was largely based on the need of special training in the handing of ships under sail. As sail power disappeared and vessels of war began to take on the character of complicated mechansms, very much of the need of training seamen from an early age disappeared. Heavier ordnance and appliances made it less possible to use light and immature boys in the work of the ship, and within the past few years it has become certain that there was a loss in carrying boys of fifteen or sixteen years of age until they reached an age of

An attempt was made to remedy this loss, without changing the apprentice system, by increasing the minimum age of enlistment to seventeen years. It was found that this was impracticable, as a lessening number of apprentices was secured at \$9 a month, when a boy could wait for a year and enlist at eighteen, as a landsman for training, at \$16 a month. It was found that the training of landsmen for eighteen months gave, for all practicable purposes, equivalent results with the training of a boy for three years, and in the interests of economy and rapidity of results it was determined that the two ratings should be consolidated under the rating of "apprentice seaman." An attempt was made to remedy this loss,

#### The New Practice.

Boys will be enlisted as apprentice seamen, at the pay of \$16 a month, from the age of seventeen years. Those under the age of eighteen will be required to have the consent of patents or guardians, and will be enlisted until they are twenty-one. Enlistment at eighteen years will be for four years at the same pay. As the merging of the systems will place the whole number of men under training practicallly in the same position as the apprentice system, all the training vessels and the station at Newport will be made available for the training of the apprentice seamer. the training of the apprentice seamen, and there will be a marked increase in the number of trained seamen that can be graduated for use on the ships of within a given time.

The ultimate result will be a market

economy through the simplification of the whole training system, and the lessening of the time in which recruits can be fitted for effective service.

The New Classifications. At the present time there are 616 apprentices and 1,053 landsmen under training In consolidating the system the first-class apprentices will be rated "seamen," second-class apprentices as "ordinary seamen," and third-class apprentices and landsmen will be rated "apprentice seamen." This will give an increase of pay to men." This will give an increase of pay to all of the apprentices now in the service, which will be offset by decreases in expenses by reason of maintaining a single training system, and will be followed by a considerable decrease from the fact that trained seamen will be developed in approximately one-half the time formerly

taken. Secretary Morton has had the question of the consolidation of the two systems of training under consideration for some time. It became apparent that there was a duplication of the training work, that economy and added efficiency would result from the consolidation of the systems, and that a change in the old apprentice system was necessary in view of the changed conditions of the payer. After careful considers tions of the navy. After careful considera-tion of the proposed change it was approv-ed and recommended to the President for the action taken.

## TO IMPROVE THE SERVICE.

Gen. Humphrey Favors Permanent Appointments in His Department.

Quartermaster General Humphrey is not altogether in favor of the existing system of detailing line officers to duty in the staff departments of the army. In a recent report to the Secretary of War he recommended the adoption of a system of permanent appointment of commissioned officers of the quartermaster department to include thirty of the sixty captains, allowing thirty captains to be detailed, as now provided by law, and that the law be modified so as to provide for the detail of first lieutenants of the line, they to have the rank and pay of mounted cantains while so serving.

He also recommended that appointments to vacancies in the other thirty captaincles be made by selection from those serving or who may have served in the corps or as regimental quartermasters.

"The duties of a quartermaster," says General Humphrey, "are of such a nature and so great a scope as to constitute a profession in themselves, and, even after proper appointments have been made, can only be learned by close application and long experience; therefore the longer an officer serves in the department the more efficient he becomes, and, consequently, the more valuable to the service in general. The necessity of efficient service in this department and of affording it the fullest possible scope to secure and retain the talent most fitted for its conduct are too obvious to require argument, and it is not considered the present system is affording that opportunity." General Humphrey, "are of such a nature that opportunity.

#### Falls Church Notes Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

FALLS CHURCH, Va., November 30, 1904 The officials of Kemper Lodge of Masons on Saturday visited by request the Grand View mission, in Alexandria county, near Glenbrook, and, under a dispensation of the Grand Lodge of the state. laid the corner stone of a church at that point. Mr. K. Kemper of Alexandria. district deputy grand master of Virginia. had charge of the ceremonies, in which had charge of the ceremonies, in which he was assisted by the following officers of Kemper Lodge; A. H. Barbor, senior warden; W. A. Ball, junior warden; Wal-ter Marcey, senior descon; L. M. Kemper, junior deacon; Dr. Geo. B. Fadeley, secre-tary; F. M. Thompson, treasurer; Mr. Burke, bearer of lights; P. W. Lee and Mr. Young, stewards; Rev. A. W. Graves, fr. Young, stewards; Rev. A. W. Graves, haplain; Oden B. Gray, tyler; Dr. Geo. chaplain; Oden B. Gray, tyler; Dr. Geo. T. Mankin, marshal.

Mr. E. A. Hirst, a former resident of Falls Church, died at his father's residence at Annandale Monday of consumption, and his funeral took place this norning. Interment was in Oakwood

The announcement, made exclusively i The Star, that a local branch of the Structural Trades Alliance had been formed in Washington and was in "working order" came as a surprise to many of those who are affiliated with the Central Labor Union and the Council of Allied Building Trades.

"We knew there was a movement on foo to form an opposition body," said one of the most prominent labor leaders in the District, "but we did not know it had actually been organized. Now that it is, the next step will be for the alliance to swallow the Council of Allied Building Trades, 'hair. hoof and hide,' and it is my candid opinion this will be done."

Another representative workingman said it would be impossible for a building trades council to exist and be "the real thing" when such important structural trades as the carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers and painters are affiliated with the rival body-the Structural Trades Alliance. It is stated that an appeal will be made to President Samuel Gompers of the A. F. L., upon his return from San Francisco, to take a hand in the local "imbroglio," as a carpenter termed it, and prevent "the structural alliance from swallowing the al-

A few days before President Samuel Gompers started for San Francisco to attend the annual sessions of the American Federation of Labor he was shown a clipping from a socialist-labor paper by a Star reporter which told of a great movement that was being engineered in certain quarters by leading socialists to bring about Mr. Gompers' defeat for re-election to the presidency. After scanning the article, he smiled significantly and said:

"This is bosh."

And so it turned out to be, for when

And so it turned out to be, for when Gompers' name was placed in nomination for re-election at San Francisco last Saturday there was a tidal wave of applause, and his re-election would have been unantmous but for the single vote cast against him by Victor Berger, a Milwaukee socialist-democrat

cialist-democrat.

Frank Morrison was also re-elected sec etary and John B. Lennon treasurer, thus eaving the executive trinity as it was last year. The vice presidents, including John Mitchell, were also re-elected, and it was decided to hold the 1905 convention in

The committee on President Gompers' an-

nual report at the recent convention of

the American Federation of Labor report ed as follows on the subject of legislation "The President reports upon the efforts which have been made-again made-to obtain from Congress some relief against the usurpation practiced by the judiciary through the writ of injunction. To so change the writ intended to protect prop-erty rights as to cause it to be at this day probably the most dangerous invasion of personal rights is surely usurpation, and should be stopped. Your committee recommends that the efforts to obtain the passage of the anti-injunction bill be con-tinued and that all possible efforts to that end be made. Your committee likewise con-curs in the recommendations made by the president and urges the continuation of the efforts to obtain the passage of the eight-hour bill. Likewise in the matter of the convict labor bill. In the matter of the pational arbitration bill, your committee recommends to this convention the emphatic indorsement of the stand taken and the continued determined effort to protect the workers in their right to quit work, singly or in unison, for any reason or for no reason at all. In the matter of the new Chinese treaty your committee recommends that the executive council stands specifically instructed to watch every move made in the matter, to keep the public informed, so far as it can and to resist to the utmost any

"In the matter of the incorporation of trade unions, the president states, and your committee fully agrees that it is but a pretext, not honestly offered, but distinctly for the purpose of so mulcting the unions in damages as to prevent them from getting together the necessary funds for an effec-tive resistance to any encroachment which the Citizens' Alliance may choose to make at any time or place; and your committee further recommends that efforts be made to watch Congress and the different state leg-islatures for bills which have any such purpose in view, with the purpose of resist-ing their passage to the utmost. "Your committee desires to compliment the president and the trade union move-

the president and the trade union move-ment upon the creditable showing made at the St. Louis exposition, and upon the receiving of the grand prize as a reward."

Another big strike is "on" at Chicago now termed "the strike city." More than 14,000 tailors are reported to be out. The twelve unions involved have decided that ployers concede an increase of 25 per cent in the wages, besides granting all the condi-tions for which the strike was called. The Federation of Labor voted to support the

By a recent arrangement between Typo-graphical Union, No. 6, and the Typothetae of New York city, the pay of book and job

Late advices from Indiana state that the Barbers' Union in that state has won its fight against barber shops keeping open on unday. Several proprietors of shops have een arrested and fined, and there will be no more "open shops" on Sunday, the jour-neymen declare.

New delegates to the Central Labor Union have been admitted as follows: In-terior Marble and Slate Cutters—William Swannick, F. Brooks and D. McGuire. Retail Clerks' Union — T. P. Carroll, vice Sanger. Sheet Metal Workers—Charles Nairn, vice R. G. M. Ross.

had secured evidence in the case. On mo tion the committee was instructed to institute proceedings against violators of the law. In its report of the last meeting of Co-lumbia Typographical Union, No. 101, the Trades Unionist states that "a committee from textile workers of Fall River, Mass.

Labor Union has reported on the violation of the eight-hour law, and stated that they

who have been on strike since last July against reduction in wages," were given 5 minutes in which to address the union, The committee representing the textile workers, Messrs. Rignol and Richardson, were introduced and addressed the union, sking aid for the strikers. A motion being made to levy an assess-ment for that purpose, a point of order was made and sustained that it required notice

On motion the chair was directed to appoint a committee of twenty-five members to take up a subscription for the textile workers, the committee to report to the secretary within next two weeks.

Notice was given that at the next meeting of the union an assessment of 50 cents on each member would be moved to further assist in the erection of the proposed Cummings memorial at the Union Printers' Home, at Colorado Springs.

The Women's Auxiliary to Columbia Typographical Union will elect officers at its meeting next Monday evening. The candidates are: For president, Mrs. A. C. Webb and Mrs. O. D. Hyler; vice president, Mrs. C. L. Nace; treasurer, Mrs. A. W. Bowen; secretary, Mrs. E. H. Thomas; chaplain, Mrs. S. M. White; sergeant-at-arms, Mrs.

The Northwestern railroad has issued orders to its officials employing labor to use more care and discrimination in the selection of help, and eliminate the habitual faultfinder, trouble-breeder and disturber faulthnder, trouble-breeder and disturber generally. This order has aroused union men, who see in it a veiled threat to get rid of organizers among railroad men.

The National Alliance of Bill-posters and

During the recent railroad strike in Italy the workingmen members of parliament threatened to call a general strike and tie up all the industries of the country unless the railway companies agree to arbitration. They also threatened to the up all legislation unless Premier Giolitti promised to never again allow the soldiery to be used as strike breakers. A settlement was arranged by arbitration, and the strikers won all their points.

ereased equipment. He reports an increased interest in courses in rural engineering and the provision in several of the colleges of the provision in several of the colleges of the provision in several of the colleges of the colleges of the provision in several of the colleges of the colleges of the colleges of the carriers' business. The provision of the washing the industries at the same of the provision of the washing the industries at the several provision of the washing. A number of the business men of Rockthe provision in several of the colleges of the carriers' business. The provision of the washing the industries at the several provision of the washing. A number of the business men of Rockthe provision in several of the colleges of the carriers' business. The provision of the business men of the washing.

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BOCKVILLE, Md., November 29, 1904.

A number of the business at the several provision o

The Musicians' Union of St. Louis, Mo., has placed drum corps under the ban, claiming that they displace musicians.

Work commences in Germany at 6, 6:30 or 7 o'clock in the morning, and usually stops at the corresponding hour in the evening. The workman has a quarter of an hour for breakfast, from an hour to an hour and a half at noon for dinner, and a quarter of an hour in the afternoon for tea. Sometimes, and in some factories, the breakfast period is not authorized and afternoon tea is omitted. The average length of the day's work is ten hours. In the textile industry it may be a quarter of an hour longer.

Japan has a federation of labor, with almost 300,000 members, according to Australian labor papers, which go on to say that this organization has been struggling for improved conditions for the working class in Japan, and its efforts are beling rewarded by an enactment of a factory law regulating hours of labor, age of workers, etc., and compelling employers to be considerate of the health and safety of their employes.

The telephone girls of Portland, Oreg., are on a strike for more pay. The managers of the company declined to yield to the demands, and have employed new and inexperienced "hello" girls.

The Chicago City Federation of Labor and Walter Wellman the correspondent are in a controversy. The federation charges Mr. Wellman with suppressing facts in connection with his writing up the Colorado situation. They have adopted resolutions calling upon him to make good his charges that President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners is morally responsible for all that has transpired. Mr. Wellman replies that his charges have already been made good to the satisfaction of nine-tenths of the people and the press. Thus it is going. Several letters have been exchanged between the federation and Mr. Wellman, and the end is not yet.

Before the adjournment of the trans-Mississippi congress, which met in St. Louis a few days ago, the following reso-lution on labor and capital was adopted: "We favor union labor and the combina-tion of capital as the proper means to ad-vance the public good, but we condemn any act of combined labor or capital that In any way abridges the natural rights of man. We recommend the enforcement of the Sherman act of 1800, and to that end urge Congress to pass an amendment to that end urge Congress to pass an amendment to that act, making it the duty of the United States district attorneys to prosecute all unions of labor or capital wherever evidence making a prima facie case of a breach of the terms of the act are presented. sented. And we recommend the appointment of a special commission by Congress to investigate the arbitration laws of New Zealand and other countries which may

Chicago Typographical Union has a plan to provide members with books from the public library. The union supplies applicants with an indorsement bearing the seal and the books are at once loaned. While the organization has to bear any loss, yet experience in Chicago has proven that very rarely does that happen. When it does it is an easy matter to collect the amount through the traveling card. As a matter of fact, the men who patronize libraries are careful of books. With this system a stranger member of the union is enabled to secure the best of reading, at the same time spending his lessure moments in a useful manner, without being embarrassed by not having the indorsement of a taxpayer or reliable citizen.

## OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS.

Results Reported by the State Canvassing Boards. The official vote of Ohio at the recent election, completed last night, totaled

1,026,229 ballots cast. The total vote counted for President was: Roosevelt, 600,095; Parker, 344,674; Swallow, 19,339; Debs, 36,260; Corregan, 2,633; Watson, 1,392. Roosevelt's plurality totaled

255,421.

Secretary of State Laylin (rep.), 587,568; Sandles (dem.), 357,179. Laylin's plurality, 230,389 The republicans made gains over the elec-

tion of 1900 in sixty-three counties, and losses were noted in twenty-five. The New Jersey board of canvassers met n the executive chambers yesterday and canvassed the state election returns. average vote for electors on the republican ticket was 245,138, and the democratic aver-

The official vote of Iowa was canvassed yesterday by the executive council. Following is the result: Roosevelt, 207,907; Parker, 149,141; Swallow, 11,601; Debs, 14,-847; Watson, 2,207. Roosevelt's plurality over Parker is 158,766.

age was 164.550, making the average repub

The official vote of California has been canvassed, with the following result: Roosevelt, 205,226; Parker, 89,294; Debs, 29,535; Swallow, 7,380. Roosevelt's plural-

## ity. 115,932.

Dane Drowned by His Gold. F. E. Daldroph, a melancholy Dane, who was a second cabin passenger aboard the Hamburg-American liner Bluecher, in yesterday, jumped overboard in midocean on Thursday afternoon in a gale. Chief Officer Franck, who was on the bridge, hurled a life buoy toward the Dane, who sank like

a shot, and was never seen again. He was about sixty-three years of age and had left \$212 in paper money with the purser after boarding the ship. What sent him to the bottom so swiftly was a belt filled with gold and silver. His fellow passengers say that he was gloomy and la-mented that he had lost all his friends. He said that he had lived some time in

America and that he had been on a visit to his old home, where he found the times changed and a new generation that did

Darling on the Pacific Coast. A dispatch from Los Angeles, Cal., says hat Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling, who is in southern California in the interest of his department, spent yesterday on a sightseeing tour of the orange belt, and left last night for San Diego, where he will inspect the harbor possibil-ities of providing naval facilities there. He will return from San Diego today and visit San Pedro, where he will make an inspec-tion of the harbor and dock facilities and the government breakwater under course of construction. He will go from here to New Orleans, and will visit various navy yards on the Atlantic coast before return-ing to Washington.

Arrivals From Europe.

The steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II, which arrived at New York yesterday from Bremen, Southampton and Cherbourg, had a rough and stormy passage, and for twenty-six hours was under reduced speed. Among the passengers were J. G. A. Leishman. American minister to Turkey; J. Ogden Armour and Mrs. Armour and their daughter, Lolita Armour; Capt. R. D. Buckman, an American. who is aid-de-camp and naval advisor to the Sultan of Turkey; Lieut. Raouf Bey, his assistant; Daniel Frohman, Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, Baron Louis de Rothschild and Sir Charles Ross.

Death of Mme, Janauschek.

Mme Janauschek, the actress, died yesterday in the Brunswick Home, at Amityville, L. I., where, for the past four months, she had been a private patient as a charge of the actors' fund. Prior to going to Amityville, Mme. Janauschek had been a guest of the actors' home, on Staten Island. She had been gradually sinking for months. Paralysis and a general debility were the immediate causes of death. She was seventy-four years old. having been born in Prague, Bohemia, in

In 1867 she came to the United States, and played Medes and other roles in German, and later made a success in tragic roles in English. She essayed such parts as Deborah, Blanca, Mary Stuart, Queen Elizabeth, Lady Macbeth and Meg Mer-